

## INTELLIGENT PAGING IN MULTIPLE NETWORKS

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to wireless communication systems and more particularly to paging in wireless communication systems having multiple networks.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In wireless communication systems which provide two or more different services, if the services are sufficiently dissimilar, a substantially independent network is provided for each service, resulting in a system with multiple networks. An example of a system providing multiple services is the iDEN™ system of Motorola™ which provides dispatch services including push-to-talk™ (PTT™), and interconnect services for regular phone call services. Although independent in the sense that they provide different services, the networks of a multiple network system may share various hardware and software resources as required. For example, in the iDEN™ system, the dispatch network providing the dispatch services and the interconnect network providing GSM-like telephone services share EBTSSs (Enhanced Base Transceiver Stations), cells, and various other resources.

Paging mobile devices registered on a network but idle when paged uses network resources. If the location of a mobile device were completely unknown, in order to ensure that the mobile device is paged, all of the cells of the entire network (from which the page originated) would be used to page the mobile device. This uses valuable network resources.

To increase mobile device paging efficiency, typically for each network in a wireless communication system, cells are grouped into logical areas. The mobile device and

the network tracks the particular area(s) in which the mobile device is or most recently was located by having the mobile device update, in the network, a log of the mobile's location whenever it crosses into a new logical area. When a page over 5 a service associated with a particular network is to be transmitted, only those cells in the area in which the mobile device is most likely located are paged, efficiently ensuring a level of certainty that the mobile device is paged. The cost of paging a mobile device which is registered on a network but 10 is idle when paged, is reduced because not all of the cells of the network are used to page the mobile device. Moreover, since the mobile device updates the network of the logical area into which it crosses every time it crosses a logical area boundary, having a logical area made up of one cell is wasteful 15 of both network resources and the mobile device's battery. Accordingly, a logical area of a size less than the entire network but larger than a single cell is typical.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method and system 20 for paging a mobile device in the intersection of areas of two or more different networks in which the mobile device is likely located. In some embodiments, the areas are logical areas of each network in which the mobile device most recently reported its location. Advantageously, only paging locations which 25 overlap at least two of the different logical areas in which the mobile device is likely located are used to page the mobile device. In some embodiments, the intersection area is used to provide paging access to a first network on which a mobile device is currently not active, by forwarding the most recently 30 known logical area identifier of the mobile device to a second network, and requesting that the second network page the mobile device with the first network page embedded therein, or to page

the mobile device relaying a request for the mobile device to listen for a page on the first network.

According to a first broad aspect, the invention provides for a method of paging in a communications system comprising at least two networks, the method comprising: transmitting a first page on a first network to an area defined by first location information pertaining to the first network and second location information pertaining to a second network.

According to a second broad aspect the invention provides for a communications system comprising at least two networks, the system comprising: a service controller for sending a page over a first network of the system; and an internetwork overlap determiner exchanger coupled to the service controller, for: receiving from a second network of the system second location information pertaining to the second network; and processing the second location information with first location information pertaining to the first network to generate intersection information; wherein the service controller is adapted to send the page to paging locations as a function of the intersection information.

Other aspects and features of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon review of the following description of specific embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying figures.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying diagrams, in which:

FIG. 1A and 1B are diagrams of logical groupings of 30 cells into areas according to two different networks indicating

the respective logical areas in which an example mobile device is located;

FIG. 2 is a diagram depicting the subset of cells making up the intersection of logical areas of Figure 1 in 5 which the mobile device is located, according to one embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram depicting steps performed in paging a mobile device according to an embodiment of the invention;

10 FIG. 4 is a flow diagram depicting steps performed in paging a mobile device according to a further embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram depicting elements of a system adapted to perform paging of a mobile device according 15 to another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram depicting steps performed in internetwork paging of a mobile device according to a further embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 7 is a flow diagram depicting steps performed in 20 internetwork paging of a mobile device according to another embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Due to the differences between the nature and manner of provision of services in a multiple network communication 25 system, it is often the case that the logical areas of one network are not made of the same group of cells which make up any particular logical area of a different network. For example, in the iDEN™ system, two of the different services provided to a mobile device, dispatch services and interconnect

GSM-like services, occur through the same EBTS's and hence using the same cells in the wireless system. In the iDEN™ system, for the dispatch services the cells are grouped into logical areas known as dispatch location areas (DLAs), and for 5 telephone services the cells are grouped into logical areas known as location areas (LAs).

Although the respective logical areas in which the mobile device is located for each network are tracked by the network and the mobile device, the interrelationship between 10 the cells making up the logical areas of different networks previously has not been used to further isolate the location of the mobile device. Previously, cells situated inside the logical area of one network but lying outside the differently shaped logical area of another network were nonetheless paged. 15 According to embodiments of the present invention paging is directed to cells of the intersection between the logical areas, which is more efficient than previous methods and systems since each logical area (which the mobile device most recently reported being located in) defines in addition to an 20 area in which the mobile device is likely located (inside the logical area) an area in which the mobile device is less likely located (outside the logical area). Previous systems simply do not identify or use the intersection of the respective logical areas, namely those cells which belong to both logical areas in 25 which the mobile device is most likely located.

In known systems, if paging is performed for either service (in either network), all of the cells of the respective logical area in which the mobile device is likely located are paged. Embodiments of the present invention take advantage of 30 the efficiency gained by paging a number of cells (which make up the intersection of logical areas) which is less than the number of cells of either logical area since the cells of the

intersection are only a subset of either logical group of cells.

Referring to FIG. 1A and 1B, two networks of a wireless communication system and the respective cells comprising logical areas will now be described. It should be noted that although the embodiments discussed hereinbelow are implemented in networks sharing transceiver stations, as described below, other embodiments can be implemented without sharing transceiver stations.

Figure 1A depicts a grouping of cells of a first network by network logical areas 20, the first network providing a first service within the system. Paging locations in the system in Figure 1A are cells, and these also represent the smallest paging areas of the system meaning that a cell is the smallest area that can be paged. In another embodiment, the smallest paging location that can be paged may be made of multiple smaller paging areas that are always paged as a group. The logical grouping by logical areas 20 is indicated by emphasized borders. A mobile device 10 is shown located within one of the logical areas 20 of the first network, specifically, in logical area 25, indicated by the shaded area. The particular logical area of the first network in which the mobile device is located is tracked by the first network. In some embodiments the mobile device 10 also tracks the particular logical area of the first network in which the mobile device is located. In some embodiments, due to the dynamic nature of the system and the mobility of the mobile device, the logical area is the logical area in which the mobile device was most recently known to be located in.

Logical area 25 of the first network contains cells 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. Figure 1A could for example represent in the iDEN™ system, location areas 20 for the GSM-like telephone services of an interconnect network. The

specific location area 25 in which the mobile device 10 was most recently known to be located is tracked with a location area identifier (LAI) which is updated whenever the mobile device travels from one location area 20 into another.

5                   Figure 1B depicts a grouping of cells of a second network by logical areas 30, the second network providing a second service within the system. The cells depicted in Figure 1B are the same as those in Figure 1A, however the logical grouping of logical areas 30 indicated by emphasized borders, 10 is according to the second network. The mobile device 10 is located within one of the logical areas 30 of the second network, specifically in logical area 35, indicated by shading. As with the first network, the particular logical area in which the mobile device is located (or most recently known to be 15 located), is tracked by the second network. In some embodiments the mobile device 10 also tracks the particular logical area of the second network in which the mobile device is located. Logical area 35 of the second network contains cells 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45. Figure 1B 20 could for example represent in the iDEN™ system, dispatch location areas 30 for the push-to-talk™ services of a dispatch network. The specific dispatch location area (DLA) 35 in which the mobile device 10 has been recently located is tracked with a dispatch area identifier (DAI) which is updated whenever the 25 mobile device travels from one dispatch location area 30 into another.

It should be understood that the specific cell and logical area arrangements that are shown in Figures 1A and 1B, are only illustrative of a possible arrangement of cells and 30 logical areas and should not be taken as limiting the embodiments described which may be implemented in any of a number of different cell and logical area arrangements in accordance with the invention.

Referring now to Figure 2, the subset of cells making up the intersection of logical areas of Figures 1A and 1B in which the mobile device is being tracked, according to one embodiment of the invention will be described. In Figure 2, 5 the logical areas of both the first network and the second network are shown. The logical area 25 of the first network and the logical area 35 of the second network in which the mobile device 10 is located are shaded. The intersection area 10 55 which consists of a subset of cells which belong to both logical areas 25 and 35 of the first and second networks respectively, is indicated with double shading. This intersection area contains cells 35, 36, 38, 39, and 40.

In a typical scheme for paging the mobile device 10 through the first network, all of the cells of the logical area 15 25 of the first network would be used to page the mobile device 10 until it is found. In a typical scheme for paging the mobile device 10 through the second network, all of the cells of the logical area 35 of the second network would be used to page the mobile device 10 until it is found. Advantageously, 20 according to the embodiment of the invention depicted in Figure 2, if the mobile device 10 is paged through the first network, only the cells belonging to the intersection of the logical areas (of the first and second network) in which the mobile device 10 was last known to be located, are used to page the 25 mobile device 10.

In some embodiments, the mobile device may be paged through either the first network or the second network. In both cases, only the cells belonging to the intersection of the logical areas (of the first and second networks) in which the 30 mobile device was last known to be located are used to page the mobile device.

It should be noted that although both the first and second networks of the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1A, 1B, and 2 share the same cells (and hence the same EBTSSs), the invention contemplates network overlap in the general sense of 5 two or more networks which may or may not share resources or cell boundaries. In a case where the networks do not share resources or cell boundaries, information regarding which cells of one network geographically overlap which cells of the other network may be predetermined and available to each network, or 10 may otherwise be calculated. Each cell of the logical area of one network in which the mobile device 10 was most recently reported being located which overlaps a cell of a logical area of a second network in which the mobile device 10 was most recently reported being located forms part of the intersection 15 area.

In some embodiments with different networks, instead of a strict geographical area overlap, a larger extended overlap may be utilized. Since various factors may effect how and from where certain pages to a particular location must be 20 performed, in a system involving EBTSSs of different networks at different geographical locations, a geographical overlap may not provide enough certainty or efficiency. The extended overlap of some embodiments include both the geographical overlap as described above and an extension region. The 25 extension region in a straightforward embodiment comprises all neighbor cells of the cells of the intersection area which are not cells of the intersection area. This may be extended to neighbor cells of the neighbor cells and so on. As a result, in the straightforward embodiment, the extension region forms a 30 region around the periphery of the intersection area.

The extension region can help to ensure, by virtue of the extended region of paging, that the mobile is paged.

Individual networks of a multiple network system which are particularly suited for incorporation of the system and method according to the invention have separate paging systems and different logical area mappings, in which the 5 different individual networks are adapted to communicate with each other.

Although the logical areas of each network have been described as being either the logical area in which the mobile device is located or the logical area in which the mobile 10 device was last known to be located, a logical area may be defined by other criteria which imply a likely location of the mobile device when the page is delivered. Generally, the logical area of one network may be defined as the area which would be subject to a page over that first network if there 15 were no other networks. In these embodiments, the intersection of logical areas is the area in which both networks would page the mobile device.

Although there are in general many different ways to implement paging only of the cells of the logical area of one 20 network in which the mobile device is likely located which intersect with cells of a logical area of another network in which the mobile device is likely located, Figures 3 and 4 depict preferred embodiments for carrying out the paging.

Referring to Figure 3, the steps performed in paging 25 a mobile device according to another embodiment of the invention are discussed. In this embodiment, paging is performed on a network-by-network basis depending upon the service over which a mobile device is paged. In this embodiment, a first network receives a page request at step 30 100. Before paging the mobile device, the first network queries the second network for mobile device location information at step 110. According to the embodiment depicted

in Figure 3, the mobile device location information the second network sends to the first network includes the logical area cell list which is a listing of the cells of the logical area of the second network in which the mobile device was most 5 recently located at step 120. The first network has the first network logical area identifier for the first network logical area in which the mobile device was last known to be located, and has access to a listing of the cells of each logical area of the first network. By identifying those cells which are 10 present in both logical areas in which the mobile device was last known to be located (of the first and second network respectively) using the listing of cells for each logical area, an intersection area of cells is generated at step 130. This calculation of the intersection of cells is well suited to the 15 iDEN™ system, since the same cells are used in each network. In the last step 140 only the cells of the intersection area are used to page the mobile device.

Referring to Figure 4, the steps performed in paging a mobile device according to a further embodiment of the 20 invention are discussed. In this embodiment, each of the steps indicated in Figure 3 are performed except for steps 120 and 130. According to the embodiment depicted in Figure 4, the second network sends to the first network a logical area identifier corresponding to the logical area of the second 25 network in which the mobile device was most recently located at step 120B. The first network has the logical area identifier for the logical area of the first network in which the mobile device was last known to be located and has access to a listing of the cells of each logical area of the first network and 30 cells of each logical area of the second network. By identifying those cells which are present in both logical areas, using the listing of cells for each network logical area of the first network, and the listing of cells for the second

network of the logical area of the second network in which the mobile device was last known to be located, an intersection area of cells is generated at step 130B. As with Figure 3, in the last step 140 only the cells of the intersection area are 5 used to page the mobile device.

Referring now to Figure 5, a further embodiment of the invention will now be discussed. Figure 5 depicts elements of a system (generally indicated by 200) adapted to perform paging of a mobile device, namely, the elements of an iDEN™ 10 system adapted to perform paging of a mobile device using elements from both the dispatch network and the interconnect network.

The system shown includes a dispatch network 210 and an interconnect network 310.

15 The dispatch network 210 performs dispatch call processing and includes a modified dispatch application processor (DAP) 230 according to the embodiment of Figure 5. The DAP includes an internetwork area exchanger (IAE) 234 coupled to an area overlap determiner (AOD) 232. The DAP is 20 coupled to a dispatch visited location register (D-VLR) 220 which stores data related to the tracking of the mobile device, and in this embodiment includes the dispatch area identifiers (DAIs) of the last dispatch location area in which the mobile device was known to be located. The DAP 230 is coupled to a 25 Metro Packet Switch (MPS) 240 which in turn is coupled to a digital access cross-connect switch (DACS) 450. The DACS is coupled to an enhanced base transceiver station (EBTS) 470. The EBTS 470 is shown as being capable of being coupled over either transmit or receive half-duplex dispatch channels 205 30 with a mobile device 500. It should be understood that EBTS 470 is only one EBTS 470 of a plurality of EBTSs implemented in the system, normally one for each cell. For simplicity only

one EBTS is shown, corresponding to the EBTS 470 of the cell in which the mobile device 500 is presently, and last known to be, located.

The interconnect network 310 performs interconnect 5 call processing and includes a modified mobile switching center (MSC) 330 according to the embodiment of Figure 5. The MSC 330 includes an internetwork area exchanger (IAE) 334 coupled to an area overlap determiner (AOD) 332. The internetwork area exchanger 334 of the interconnect network 310 is coupled to the 10 internetwork area exchanger 234 of the dispatch network 210 by an internetwork area exchange channel 460. The internetwork area exchange channel 460 may be implemented using any of a number of connections and protocols to exchange information, including but not limited to wireless, optical, or electrical 15 line connections, exchanging information over data, control, or message channels sent through the system, through a combination of the networks (210, 310) or directly between the IAE 234 of the dispatch network 210 and the IAE 334 of the interconnect network 310. The MSC 330 is coupled to a visited location 20 register (VLR) 320 which stores data related to the tracking of the mobile device 500, and in this embodiment includes the location area identifiers (LAIs) of the last location area in which the mobile device 500 was known to be located. The MSC 330 is coupled to a base site controller (BSC) 340 which in 25 turn is coupled to the digital access cross-connect switch (DACS) 450. The DACS 450 and the EBTS 470 is shared by both the dispatch network 210 and the interconnect network 310. The EBTS 470 is shown as being capable of being coupled over full-duplex interconnect channel 305 with the mobile device 500.

30 The functionality of the system 200 adapted to perform paging of a mobile device according to the embodiment of Figure 5 will now be discussed.

In the dispatch network 210, the DAP 230 upon receiving a request to page the mobile device 500, uses IAE 234 to request, over the internetwork area exchange channel 460, location information from the IAE 334 of the MSC 330 of the 5 interconnect network 310. The MSC 330 accesses the VLR 320 to obtain the location area identifier (LAI) of the location area in which the mobile device 500 was last located, as the MSC 330 would normally do prior to paging the mobile device 500. The IAE 334 of the MSC 330 transmits location information to the 10 IAE 234 of the DAP 230 over the internetwork area exchange channel 460. The location information may include the LAI itself or a list of cells of the location area identified by the LAI. The IAE 234 of the DAP 230 receives either the LAI or the list of cells and forwards this to the AOD 232 of the DAP 15 230. The DAP 230 accesses the D-VLR 220 to obtain the dispatch area identifier (DAI) of the dispatch location area (DLA) in which the mobile device 500 was last located, as it would normally do prior to paging a mobile device 500. The AOD 232 processes the information retrieved by the IAE 234 from the 20 interconnect network 310, with the information available to the DAP 230 including the DAI and a list of cells of the dispatch location area identified by the DAI to generate an intersection area. The intersection area is made up of the cells which are present both in the DLA identified by the DAI and the LA 25 identified by the LAI. The identification of these cells is available to the DAP 230 for paging purposes. Instead of using a list of all of the cells corresponding to the DLA identified by the DAI from the D-VLR 220, only the intersection area cells are used. Paging is carried out through MPS 240 and DACS 450 30 over various EBTSSs of the cells of the intersection, one of which contains EBTS 470 in the cell in which the mobile device 500 is located.

In the interconnect network 310, the MSC 330 upon receiving a request to page the mobile device 500, uses IAE 334 to request, over the internetwork area exchange channel 460, location information from the IAE 234 of the DAP 230 of the 5 dispatch network 210. The DAP 230 accesses the D-VLR 220 to obtain the dispatch area identifier (DAI) of the dispatch location area in which the mobile device 500 was last located, as the DAP 230 would normally do prior to paging the mobile device 500. The IAE 234 of the DAP 230 transmits location 10 information to the IAE 334 of the MSC 330 over the internetwork area exchange channel 460. The location information may include the DAI itself or a list of cells of the dispatch location area identified in the DAI. The IAE 334 of the MSC 330 receives either the DAI or the list of cells and forwards 15 this to the AOD 332 of the MSC 330. The MSC 330 accesses the VLR 320 to obtain the location area identifier (LAI) of the location area (LA) in which the mobile device 500 was last located, as the MSC 330 would normally do prior to paging the mobile device 500. The AOD 332 processes the information 20 retrieved by the IAE 334 from the dispatch network 210, with the information available to the MSC 330 including the LAI and a list of cells of the location area identified by the LAI to generate an intersection area. The intersection area is made up of the cells which are present both in the LA identified by 25 the LAI and the DLA identified by the DAI. The identification of these cells is available to the MSC 330 for paging purposes. Instead of using a list of all of the cells corresponding to the LA identified by the LAI from the VLR 320, only the intersection area cells are used. Paging is carried out 30 through BSC 340 and DACS 450 over various EBTSSs of the cells of the intersection, one of which contains EBTS 470 in the cell in which the mobile device 500 is located.

It should be understood that Figure 5 depicts only a specific example embodiment implementing an adapted system according to the invention. Numerous alternative embodiments in accordance with the invention may be arranged in many 5 different ways, including the utilization of different elements or combinations of elements, and the implementation of different media or equipment which function in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. In some embodiments for example, one or both of the AOD 232 and IAE 234 may be 10 located separate from the DAP 230 or even exterior to the dispatch network 230. Similarly one or both of the AOD 332 and IAE 334 may be located separate from the MSC 330 or even exterior to the interconnect network 330. In other embodiments one or both of the D-VLR 220 and the VLR 320 may be located 15 external to their respective networks 210 and 310 or may reside in a larger single multiple network database. In some embodiments, the AOD and IAE are part of a single internetwork overlap determiner exchanger (IODE) which performs the functionality of both the AOD and the IAE. It should be 20 understood that the AODs (232, 332), IAEs (234, 334) and other elements depicted in Figure 5, may be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, or any combination thereof.

It should be understood that although a specific example implementation has been described with respect to 25 Fig. 5 having a specific combination of elements coupled in a certain way, other elements may be utilized without departing from the nature of the invention. For example, although not shown in Figure 5, some embodiments utilize a BTS and/or a call processing server.

30 Referring to FIG. 6, the steps performed in internetwork paging of a mobile device in first and second networks capable of communicating with each other according to a further embodiment of the invention will now be described.

When a mobile device is not active in a first network, but is active, and perhaps in idle mode in a second network, a mobile device is normally completely inaccessible to the first network, to which it appears for all intents and purposes as if the mobile device is powered down. An embodiment of the invention uses the second network to alert the mobile device that there is a page for the mobile device on the first network.

At step 500, the first network receives a request to page the mobile device over the first network. At step 505 the network determines if it wants to page the mobile device over the second network. If the mobile device is active on the first network, the first network pages the mobile device directly at step 525. This may be performed in accordance with standard paging techniques or in combination with requested location information from the second network in a similar manner to that described in association with other embodiments described herein. At step 540, if paged directly by the first network, the mobile device receives the first network page.

At step 505, if the first network decides that the mobile device should be paged over the second network, for example if the mobile device is inaccessible to the first network because it is inactive on the first network, at step 510, the first network sends the first network logical area identifier of the mobile device to the second network. The first network also sends a request to the second network to forward a page of the first network. Although the mobile device is inactive on the first network, the logical area identifier is the best and most recent information regarding the location of the mobile device possessed by the first network, which may be of assistance to the paging of the mobile device by the second network as discussed below. The request sent by the first network to the second network indicates to

the second network that first network requests that a first network page (embedded in the request) be forwarded to the mobile device.

At step 520, the second network uses the first 5 network logical area identifier to generate an intersection area. At step 530 the second network pages the mobile through the cells of the intersection area with a second network page. The mobile receives the second network page. In this embodiment the page from the first network is itself embedded 10 in the page of the second network.

In some embodiments the second network page contains some metadata indicating the identify of the first network and the fact that it has sent a page to the mobile device. In other embodiments the mobile device is capable of recognizing 15 the page of the first network without any metadata, and hence in those embodiments it is not included in the second page. At step 540 the mobile device receives the page, either directly from the first network (described above) or by recognition and/or extraction of the embedded first network page from the 20 second network page.

After this step, paging is complete, and the mobile device may or may not decide to become active on the first network to answer the page.

Referring to FIG. 7, the steps performed in 25 internetwork paging of a mobile device according to another further embodiment of the invention, will now be described. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment described in Figure 6, however, the first network does not request forwarding of a first network page, but instead reserves the 30 paging function for itself, and asks the second network to relay a request for the mobile to listen for a page on the first network. This may reduce the traffic over the second

network if the first page contains a relatively large amount of information.

At step 600, the first network receives a request to page the mobile device over the first network. At step 605 the 5 network determines if it wants to page the mobile device over the second network. If the mobile device is active on the first network, the first network pages the mobile device directly at step 625 in an appropriate manner.

If at step 605 the network determines it wants to 10 notify the mobile device to listen for a page over the first network, at step 610, the first network sends the first network logical area identifier of the mobile device to the second network, and requests that the second network relay to the mobile device a request to listen for a page on the first 15 network. The second network uses the first network logical area identifier of the mobile device to generate an intersection area, and sends intersection area information to the first network at step 620. At step 630 the second network pages the mobile device through the cells of the intersection 20 area with a second network page. This page serves to relay to the mobile device that the first network has requested the mobile device to listen for a page on the first network.

At step 640, the mobile device decides whether or not it will comply with the request to listen for the page, if it 25 does not the mobile device does not listen for the page, if it does, it listens for the page at step 650. At step 660 the first network pages the mobile device through cells belonging to the intersection area.

Whether or not the mobile is listening, it is either 30 paged in step 660 through the intersection area or paged directly at step 625, before the end of the process.

A mobile device, which heretofore had been unavailable to be paged over a first network because it was not active on the first network, can now be paged through a second network, and paged in a more efficient manner by use of an 5 intersection area. In another embodiment, the wireless communication system includes more than two networks. In such a system the structure of the logical areas of any two or more of the networks are used to reduce the number of cells used to page the mobile device, by only using cells from the 10 intersection of the two or more logical areas of respective networks to page the mobile device.

According to some embodiments, any location information pertaining to the location of the mobile device within a network which may be used to eliminate paging 15 locations or cells from the total area of the network to be paged, may be forwarded to another network in answer to a request for location information. Such information may include but is not limited to a specific set of coordinates locating the mobile device at a location at a specific time, an area 20 defining probabilities of finding the mobile device at various locations at specific times, a series of past or projected locations for a mobile device, or otherwise any other information from one network which could be used to facilitate more efficient paging in another network by virtue of the 25 information helping to define an area in which the mobile device is more likely to be found.

Although the particular embodiments discussed hereinbefore have a network which queries another network for location information prior to paging a mobile device, in 30 general, the network could be provided the necessary location information on an ongoing basis, by for example, the first network periodically requesting the location information from the other network, or by the other network automatically and

periodically transmitting the location information to the network. In some embodiments, the other network automatically and periodically transmits the location to the network, whenever the mobile device crosses a logical area boundary of 5 the other network. In embodiments where the other network is such that it does not change often in structure (cells and groupings of cells into logical areas) it is more efficient to transmit only the logical area identifiers, each network possessing enough geographical information of the other 10 respective network to calculate the overlap. In other embodiments the cell list is automatically transmitted.

It should be understood that although the dispatch network and interconnect network of the IDEN™ system have been used as an example implementation to illustrate various 15 embodiments of the invention, it should be understood that other embodiments involve different pairs of networks in different systems, for example but not limited to: a dispatch network and a CDMA network, and a packet data network and a voice call network.

20 Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practised otherwise than as specifically described herein.